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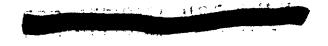
CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION Report by Director of the Division of Biology and Medicine

THE PROBLEM

l. To clarify responsibilities of the AEC in the field of civil defense and to make assignments therefor.

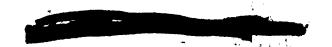
Background and Discussion

- 2. The statutory basis for AEC activities in civil defense lies in the following provisions of the Atomic Energy Act:
 - a. Sec. 1(a) states as a declaration of policy that the development and utilization of atomic energy shall be "subject at all times to the paramount objective of assuring the common defense and security."
 - b. Sections 3(a), 4(c)(2), 5(a)(4), 5(c)(2), 7(c) and 12(a)(2) express, in part, a policy of guarding against the hazards of atomic energy. These provisions deal with the control of hazards in research, production and use of fissionable material.
 - c. Sections 1(b)(2) and 10(a)(2) enunciate the policy of dissemination of information in the interests of scientific progress.
- 3. Recent developments in other Federal agencies connected with civil defense are briefly summarized as follows:
 - a. By directive of March 27, 1948 Secretary of Defense Forrestal created an Office of Civil Defense Planning within the National Military Establishment "to provide for the development



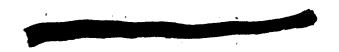
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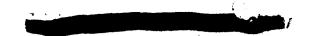


of detailed plank for, and the establishment of, an integrated national program of civil defense; to secure proper coordination and direction of all divil defense matters affecting the NME; and to provide an effective means of liaison between the NME and other governmental and private agencies on questions of civil defense." Mr. Russell J. Hopley was appointed OCDP Director, being responsible directly to the Secretary of Defense.

- was submitted by the Director of CCDP to the Secretary of
 Defense on October 1, 1948. This report commonly referred to
 as the "Hopley Report," strongly recommended the establishment
 of a permanent Office of Civil Defense in the NME to be
 responsible for both the planning and operational aspects of
 civil defense in accordance with the detailed scheme outlined
 in the Report. This included direction and coordination at the
 Federal level of the work of state and local civil defense
 organizations. The recommendations of the Hopley Report were
 never instituted although the CCDP continued to function in
 its planning capacity until recently.
- c. By Presidential directive of March 3, 1949 the National Security
 Resources Board was instructed "to assume * * * * * leadership
 in civil defense planning and to develop a program which will
 be adequate for the Nation's needs." The Presidential memo
 stated "Under present conditions the essential need of the

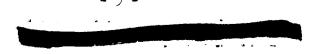


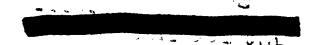
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Federal Government in the area of civil defense is peacetime planning rather than operation of a full-scale civil defense program. Therefore I see no need to establish at this time a permanent organization, such as a proposed Office of Civil Defense. Rather, I see a definite necessity to continue planning for civil defense and an immediate need to fix in a responsible agency definite leadership for such planning. Since peacetime civil defense planning is related to, and a part of, over-all mobilization planning of the Nation in peacetime, I have concluded that the NSRB, which is charged with advising me concerning the coordination of such over-all mobilization planning, is the appropriate agency which should also exercise leadership in civil defense.planning."

- M. SRB, dated March 29, 1949, "A Report on Civil Defense Flanning" was prepared by the Office of Mobilization Procedures and Organization, MSRB. This report, hereafter referred to as the "Gill Report" summarized the current situation as of May 1949 with respect to Federal government civil defense thinking and activities. AEC among other concerned agencies was asked to contribute a statement as to its civil defense situation. This statement is attached hereto as Appendix A. The Gill Report envisages the broad field of civil defense as comprised of the following separable functions:
 - (1) Civilian participation in active defense
 - (2) Wartime disaster relief





(3) Peacetime disaster relief

(L) Intermal security

(5) Volunteer war activities

The Report recommends that "primary responsibility" for the first two functions only be made at this time, to the appropriate agencies—the NME in the case of (1) above and the GSA day in the case of (2). The AEC is included as one of several "participating agencies" associated with the GSA in its primary responsibility for wartime disaster relief.

directly, comments on these proposals. The reply of AEC is contained in a letter from Chairman Lilienthal to Mr. Steelman, Acting Chairman, NSRB, dated 7-7-49 stating in part:

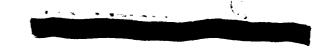
"We note the proposed assignment to the GSA of primary planning responsibility in the immediate future for wartime disaster relief and the listing of the AEC as a participating agency in this planning program. The Commission will, of course, be glad to assist the GSA in the fulfilment of its responsibilities.... The Commission feels that it can make an important contribution by making available to the GSA technical information on which planning for disaster relief against radiological warfare must necessarily be based ... We anticipate that the Commission's role in civil defense planning will be in large measure one of supplying information to other agencies with primary responsibility for civil defense planning."

f. By terms of Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1949,
the FSRB was transferred, effective 8-20-49, from the Department of National Defense to the Executive Office of the President.

l. Since an emergency may arise at any time, and since no overall plan now has been accepted. The Atomic Energy Commission to date has done the following:

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pendled with the NME



- a. Reviewed the hazards that might exist in its own installations in event of an atomic disaster or attack and considered the best ways of meeting them. Special studies have been made of Oak Ridge, Hanford, and the Washington office, as presenting problems of fairly typical nature.
- b. Studied and determined upon and is assembling and sample,

 q uantities of types of radiation detection instruments for

 use in event of an emergency.
- c. Initiated organization of groups of emergency monitoring personnel in Atomic Energy Commission major installations, prepared to make radiation hazard surveys of any area attacked.
- d. Collected (and is continuing to collect) all available data on the effects of atomic explosions on man, animals, plants, and physical structures. Knowledge gained from September, 1945 up to now from Hiroshima and Nagasaki is of great value, as are the Bikini and Eniwetok data.

e. Carried on(and is continuously emphasizing) research in the effect of radiation on living matter and its constituents.

This is being done both in Atomic Energy Commission, university, hospital, and other research laboratories. This work is essential to any attempts toward protection or treatment.

W. 9.7. Cooperated with the NME in the preparation of a Weapons Effect

Handbookcontaming

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Contracted with the University of Micigan Survey Research Center for a survey of the state of knowledge and attitudes toward radiation hazards. (AEC 157).

L. A. T. Participated on the Interdepartmental Working Committee of the MSRB on underground structures and protective construction.

1. %. Through participation on another classified Committee, is assuring that could problems are considered in any future test of explosives.

y. 8. Participated on Interdivisional Committee on Educational Implications of Atomic Energy. (Established by FSA, Office of Education).

Ingaged in a fellowship program which includes the medical and biological sciences as they relate to atomic energy and health physics. The objective is to add to the pool of trained personnel for the Country's atomic energy enterprise. Such trained personnel may well prove useful also in radiological defense measures and in training others for such purposes.

Sponsored, in cooperation with the Armed Forces, special training courses in the medical aspects of atomic energy for selected military, naval, officers at four AEC regional training centers.

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the Conclusion airforce, and PHS madical

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6 12. With the recent Presidential announcement of a Russian atomic explosion, the urgency of AEC actively prosecuting a positive civil defense program within the framework of its statutory and delegated obligations is increased materially.

1 12 It is evident that the AEC has sufficient statutory authority upon which to base a civil defense program. In addition there is the designation of the AEC by the NSRB as a participating agency in the program of wartime

disaster relief, overall responsibility for which is assigned to the GSA.

If might be mentioned that the organizational shift of the MSRB to the Executive Office of the President serves to strengthen the position of the MSRB as a direct agent of the President and hence lends additional weight to these assignments.

Since the release of the above information there have been several articles in the public press emphasizing the lack of concrete results to date in the field of civil defense planning. Thus, even disregarding the primary consideration of the public welfare, it is imperative in the interests of continued favorable public relations for the AEC, to announce publicly an AEC pour civil defense.

It is therefore recommended that the Commission:

a. Reaffirm that the AEC has a definite responsibility to provide to the proper agencies and to the public all scientific, technical or informational data pertinent to the problem of civil defense planning, the release of which will not jeopardize the Mational security.

C. Note that the divisions of the Commission are responsible for and for technical consultation the preparation of information in the following categories. The Division with primary responsibility is noted:

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- (1) Blast effects on structures and utilities
- (2) Shielding and shelters
- (3) Blast effects on personnel
 - 4) Burns
- (5) Ionizing radiation injuries
- (6) Radioactive decontamin stion
- (7) Medical sare for casualties and refugees

(Division of Engineering (Division of Biology Medicine Same as (1)

Division of Diology and Medicine

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b. Notethat the Division of Biology and Medicine has responsibility for coordination of the civil defense activities of the Commission and for liaison of these activities with the NSRB, the NSC, the GSA, and other interested agencie

DOS ARCHIVES



Specie -

(8) Radiological safety detection and measurement

(9) Educational and information programs

Division of Production
Division of Biology & Ledicine
Division of Pub & Tech Inf
Division of Biology % Ledicine

- do Note that the following unclassified papers and manual will be prepared for public dissemination in connection with AEC's responsibility in civil defense.
 - (1) A paper for doctors on treatment of persons exposed to radiation.
 - (2) A paper for the engineering profession and construction Atomic industry, "Bombs vs. Buildings."
 - () A paper on decontamination.
 - A paper for city planners re Atomic Energy Aspects of Dispersal, etc.
 - (4) A manual for operation and maintenance of monitoring

instruments, with standards of tolerance.

- Ld. Approve for dispatch the following:
 - (1) A letter to the Acting Chairman, NSRB from the Chairman, AEC such as that in Appendix B.
 - (2) A letter to the Executive Secretary, NSC from the Chairman, such as that in Appendix C.
- Approve for transmittal with the above letters the statement
 "The City of Washington and an Atomic Bomb Attack," attached
 as Appendix D.
- Note that a press release will be issued stating the role of AEC in civil defense and outlining the program approved for action.
- hg. Note that the Joint Committee, will be informed of the action approved in this paper.

